

PERMANENT PEACE CONGRESS.

DINNER TO CELEBRATE VICTORY OF AMERICAN DELEGATES.

Their Plan Submitted to the Interparliamentary Union Approved by a Commission of the American Delegation.

Charles W. Bowen, proprietor of the Independent, gave a dinner last night at the Metropolitan Club to the American members of Congress who represented this country at the Brussels session of the Interparliamentary Union, which was held for the purpose of bringing about the substitution of arbitration among nations for war.

The dinner was to celebrate the triumph of the American representatives, who insisted on the formation of a general arbitration treaty granting jurisdiction to the Hague court over such questions as are included in it, and who urged the earliest possible creation of a permanent international congress to codify the law of nations and keep it up to date. A commission of the union was appointed to pass upon this proposition, and its report, which opens the way for the early realization of the American plan, was read at the dinner last night.

Mr. Bowen presided, and among the guests of honor were Representatives Burchfield of Pennsylvania, Bartholomew of Rhode Island, Granger of New York, McNary of Massachusetts, Norris of Nebraska, Dickerson of Pennsylvania, Sladen of Texas, Waldo of New York and Wood of New Jersey.

The other guests included August Belmont, Arthur Brisbane, Edward Cary, Hayne Davis, secretary of the American delegation; Ralph M. Easley, Dr. John H. Finley, Major-General Frederick D. Grant, Hamilton Holt, Judge George H. H. R. Martin, of the *Presidence Journal*, Diego Mendoza, Minister from Colombia, Prof. John Bassett Moore, Robert C. Ogden, Isaac N. Seligman, Charles Sprague Smith, Oscar S. Straus and William Hayes Ward.

Dr. L. B. Howes of the University of Pennsylvania, delegate of the United States to the Pan-American congress, spoke on the relation of American opinion to the preservation of peace.

The support which American opinion has given to this worldwide movement for the maintenance of peace has no small factor in bringing it to its present commanding position. I use the term American in the sense of continental opinion—the crystallization of sentiment among the nations of the American Continent.

It is fortunate that the sense of separation of the American republics has enabled them to reach unanimous conclusions before entering upon the larger world movement for the preservation of peace. For the first time all the States of the American Continent are invited to the Hague. Their united influence cannot help but make itself felt.

The approaching Pan-American conference, to be held in Brazil in July next, will furnish the opportunity to carry this movement one step further. There is every indication that the American delegates will come to the second peace conference at The Hague united in their purpose to throw the entire weight of the influence of this great Continent in favor of arbitration. The opportunity confronting the American delegates is unique in every respect, and may well inspire the enthusiasm not only of the delegates, but of every earnest advocate of peace.

In the fulfillment of this purpose the conference may well be the pivot of the Interparliamentary Union and particularly of the members of the American delegation, in whose honor they are assembled this evening.

Senator Mendoza promised the hearty support of his country in all the efforts making for the cause of peace and justice, and said he thought he could safely say the same thing for all the other nations south of the United States. "I have been so favorably impressed," said he, "with the propositions advocated at Brussels by Mr. Bartholomew and his associates of the American delegation that I have submitted to my Government the draft of a general treaty of arbitration which was proposed by Mr. Bartholomew, and I do not understand the process of diplomatic discretion when I express my personal approval of the main ideas in said treaty. Furthermore, I have recommended that the program of the Interparliamentary Conference contain a clause under which the nations represented can discuss the best way of making suitable provisions for similar conferences in the future. They have opened the door for discussion of the project for a permanent international congress which has now received the sanction of the Interparliamentary Union, but which was first put forward by Mr. Bartholomew, the president of the American Delegation."

Congressman Sladen said that history does not justify the popular belief that the Americans are a peace-loving people. In order to bring all parties in this republic to the support of the Interparliamentary Union we have but to educate our people out of the warlike spirit toward which they are too much inclined and to hold up to their admiration the men of conspicuous civic virtue instead of having, especially in Washington, almost every plaza and circle adorned with the statue of "The Man on Horseback." The speaker continued:

Americans will fight, and the drop of the hat, and the use of the gun, and the use of the sword, if they must not let the hat be dropped. If we are to fight they are also willing to faithfully keep their promises. They will abide by their contracts. We have in the United States the bitterest political fight known to history, each side affirming and believing that if the other wins the country will go to the devil. Yet when the issue has been determined in the regular and legal way the losing side gracefully, even graciously, submits. It will be so in international matters, and we who take an active part in the work of the Interparliamentary Union should try to have these treaties made while there is no threat from any source on either side.

It will not be the fault of the American representatives who have associated themselves with the work if this country does not put itself at the very head of this league of peace.

We appear to have been commissioned by Providence to promote this work. What we want to do and what should be done to maintain the peace of the world is plain enough. To secure that peace the nations demands treaties of arbitration—a permanent international congress, and in the end disarmament.

Representative Bartholomew, who was president of the American delegation and who presented the American plan at the Brussels session, said that the Interparliamentary Union, instead of advocating disarmament as an independent proposition, compared with the nations to arbitrate their differences and to do in international relations what has long ago been done in national affairs, namely, to substitute law and justice for arbitrary power and anarchy. As to the methods that should be used to gain the ends sought by the advocates of universal arbitration, he said:

In order to carry out their plans the friends of international justice must gain the good will of the rulers and their Governments. This cannot be secured by flying into their faces and withholding from them the means which, under present conditions, they deem necessary for the safety of their countries. Such action would necessarily arouse a feeling of resentment and might induce the Powers to meet our brood at the Hague.

In countries with a Republican form of government the hands of the "powers that be" might be forced, but this is not true in monarchies. The monarchs are the friends of arbitration, as I said on the floor of Congress the other day, must realize that as long as there is no agreement between nations to keep the peace we must be in readiness for all possible emergencies, and therefore

TO MODIFY LORD INJUNCTION.

EQUITABLE HOPES TO ADOPT NEW CHARTER SOON.

Will Apply to the Appellate Division to Annul Injunction Under the New York Charter, the Society's Attorneys, Who Contested the Possibility of such Action.

President Paul Morton of the Equitable Life Assurance Society gave out this statement yesterday:

"Our counsel have secured notice of a motion to modify the injunction order in the last suit as to permit the board of directors and the stockholders to adopt the proposed amended charter. The earliest day on which this motion can be heard by the Appellate Division of the Second Department is next Monday.

In view of the injunction, the board of directors cannot take formal action upon the amended charter at the meeting to be held on Thursday, May 31. The amended charter, however, will be submitted to them for informal consideration, with the request that they authorize the calling of a meeting of stockholders for some day near the middle of June, formally to act upon the amended charter, provided in the meantime the injunction is dissolved or modified, as we hope will be the case.

The notice referred to by President Morton was served yesterday on Henry H. Ford, William H. Ford, Jr., and on the lawyers representing the minority stockholders who intervened in the Lord injunction suit in support of the effort to block the modification plan. There were all told ten or twelve minority stockholders who intervened.

Among the lawyers who have been served with the notice is Samuel Untermyer, who represents James Hazen Hyde and William H. McIntyre, the Equitable's former first vice-president. Mr. Hyde when he intervened in the Lord suit was the owner of the majority shares of the Equitable Life stock. He said at the time that he was in favor of modification, but had been obliged to intervene to protect his property rights because of the provisions of the law which were in the case by lawyers representing James W. Moore.

It was learned yesterday that Mr. Hyde will not oppose the efforts to modify the injunction. He belongs, of course, to the minority stockholders class now. It is said that he still owns about forty shares of Equitable stock. Another of the intervening minority holders was Charles W. Moore.

The notice says that the Equitable society will seek to have this amendment added to the order of the court affirming the order granting the preliminary injunction.

The said injunction order shall not be understood as enjoining the defendant society, its directors, officers or agents from taking steps to amend the charter of the said society in accordance with the provisions of any act of the Legislature which may be passed after the date of said order, but is only understood as enjoining proceedings under the provisions of law in force on the date of said order.

The notice says that a similar amendment will be sought to the order and judgment of affirmance of the interlocutory judgment overruling the demurrer in the case. With these amendments, the directors, the majority stock, consenting, will be in a position to avail themselves of the enabling law enacted in the last session of the Legislature.

An affidavit of William B. Hornblower, who represented the Equitable in the original proceedings, indicates what ground the Equitable will seek a modification of the injunction. He says the Appellate Division, while it affirmed the order and interlocutory judgment, held that it is within the power of the Legislature to make changes in the corporate management of said company and by amendments to the charter to give the stockholders to participate in the election of the directors, although they had no such right to vote under the original charter; further, that the order and judgment of affirmance of the interlocutory judgment would not affect the regulation of the corporate affairs of the company by allowing a choice of the majority of directors by the policyholders without affecting the property rights or the contractual rights of the third parties would be within the reserved power of the Legislature.

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Railroad men declare that the ultimate outcome of the deal means much to Chicago. If the road is consolidated with the Burlington, the Hill lines will have a greater interest in the Gulf trade than in the Atlantic, and much grain from the West and Northwest may go to the Gulf for export instead of to the Atlantic through the Chicago gateway. For years the Chicago grain men and the railroads having Chicago terminals have fought with a direct line from the West and Northwest to the Gulf of the interests of the Hill lines will no longer be exclusively in the Chicago gateway.

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Le Boutillier Brothers Annual Sale of Fine Imported Stockings.

Women's Black gauge Lisle or fine Balbriggan Hose, spliced soles, value 35c. pair	19c.	Women's Lace Ankle Lisle Thread Hose, novelty patterns, in "Rock Dye" fast Black, grey and pure white, value \$1.00 and \$1.25 pair	75c.
Women's Lisle Thread "Rock Dye" Black or tan shades also Morley's English Balbriggan in black, value 40c. pair	25c.	Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose, Black, all silk feet, or double soles of Sea Island Cotton, value \$1.75 and \$2.00 pair	1.15
Women's Tropical Lisle Thread Hose, garter top, "Rock Dye" Black, tan, champagne and pure whites also Egyptian gauge and superfine Balbriggan Hose, Black and tan, values 50c. and 65c. pair	35c.	Men's silk embroidered Balbriggan Half Hose, in tans, cadet and greys also, plain black or fancy striped Lisle Thread, value 35c. pair	19c.
Women's Lace Ankle Lisle Thread Hose, "Rock Dye" fast Black and tan shades, value 50c. pair	25c.	Men's fine Lisle Thread "Rock Dye" Half Hose, Black or tan shades also silk embroidered Black Balbriggan, value 40c. pair	25c.
Women's Lace Ankle Gossamer Lisle Thread Hose, "Rock Dye" fast Black, tan, champagne and white, value 65c. pair	35c.	Men's Gossamer Lisle Thread Half Hose, "Rock Dye" Black or tan shades also black, silk embroidered, value 50c. and 65c. pair	35c.
Women's Morley's English Lace Ankle Lisle Thread Hose, "Rock Dye" fast Black or pure white, value 85c. pair	50c.	Children's fine ribbed Cotton Hose, double knees, "Rock Dye" Black, tan or white, sizes 6 to 9 inches, value 35c. and 40c. pair	25c.

THIS ANNUAL SALE OF RELIABLE MAKES OF FINE HOSIERY REPRESENTS THE BEST VALUES OFFERED DURING THE ENTIRE YEAR.

Le Boutillier Brothers West Twenty-third Street.

NEW DAYLIGHT TRAIN DE LUXE

BEGINNING NEXT SUNDAY, JUNE 3

CHICAGO TO ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

Over the Burlington's Cool and Picturesque 300-Mile

Mississippi River Scenic Line

Leaving Chicago Union Station 9:20 a. m. daily Arriving St. Paul Union Station 10:00 p. m. daily

Please ask for a descriptive folder — you will find it interesting.

W. J. O'MEARA, Eastern Passenger Agent, C. B. & Q. Ry., 379 Broadway, New York.

TWO WIDOWS OF WEED.

According to Petition for Probate or Will Leaving All to One of Them.

Two women, each calling herself the widow of Edward B. Weed, of Fayetteville, N. C., who died here on December 19, have appeared as claimants to his estate, which in this State amounts to little or nothing, although it is said to be considerable in North Carolina.

By his will, Weed, who was an inventor of machinery for the distillation of turpentine from wood, and was connected with the Weed Distilling Company, left everything to "my wife, Ella Ann Weed." This will was made on his deathbed, and witnessed by four persons, including Dr. A. Seibert of 114 East Fifty-seventh street, and Dr. A. Bedine of 14 East Thirty-ninth street.

This Mrs. Weed is also named as executrix. Lawyer Morris J. Hirsch, in applying for the probate of the will yesterday, filed a petition setting forth that there was another Mrs. Weed, or a woman holding herself to be such, known as Lucy Lockwood Weed, and living at 124 Everhard street, Jackson, Miss. Hirsch refers to her as Wife No. 1, while he calls Mrs. Ella A. Weed, who lived with the testator for many years as his wife and is now in Washington, D. C., Wife No. 2.

The Surrogate will be called on to decide shortly whether Mrs. Ella Weed is entitled to the property, as the will directs.

Jumped In and Saved Boy.

While endeavoring to elude one of his playmates in a game of tag on the pier at the foot of East Seventy-third street early last evening seven-year-old Louis Kurka of 1838 Avenue A missed his footing and tumbled into the river. The outcry raised by his companions brought Vincent Zicka, who is employed at the powerhouse close by, to the scene. Zicka plunged in and with the assistance of Policemen Neville landed the boy.

WALKED OUT OF WINDOW.

Princeton Instructor Hurt in Eighth Avenue Hotel—Accident, Brother Says.

Joseph Greenwood, an instructor at Princeton and a graduate of 1905, is a patient at St. Vincent's Hospital, suffering from a broken leg and a broken nose as the result of a fall from a third story window at the Cross Hotel, 73 Eighth avenue. Greenwood frequently goes to the hotel when in the city, because it is near the office of his brother, Isaac J. Greenwood, Jr., a pencil manufacturer at Ninth avenue and Thirtieth street. The brothers were bowling together on Monday afternoon. The Princeton man went to his room early in the evening and two hours later fell to the sidewalk.

Patrolman Speaks of the Charles street station, who got the ambulance for Greenwood, made a charge of attempted suicide against him.

The patient's brother and Herman Kreye, proprietor of the hotel, both declared, however, that the fall was accidental. Greenwood was not feeling well when he went to his room. The window was a broken one, extending down to within two feet of the floor.

UNION DIDN'T GET FEE. Officer of the Photo Engravers Held on Charge of Theft.

James G. Cain, an engraver, 47 years old, of 14 McDougal street, Brooklyn, formerly financial secretary of the New York Photo Engravers' Union No. 1, was accused by the Union's police court yesterday afternoon by Vincenzo Giaretto, 21 years of age, of 98 Thompson street, Brooklyn, of stealing \$30. Giaretto said he paid the money as entrance fee into the union. Cain, he says